

Zoology again in 1950 I re-examined the LeConte type of *X. brendeli* and confirmed my previous impression that the two paratypes of *X. vej dovskyi* differ in general appearance at least as much between themselves as from the type of *X. brendeli*.

I believe that I have demonstrated that all of the characters, except one, which are said by *Dr. Obenberger* to separate *X. vej dovskyi* from *X. brendeli* are quite variable and useless in specific differentiation by pointing out the great differences which exist between two of the specimens which he said belong to his new species and which I feel justified in considering as paratypic. The expected character, a sexual one, is the possession of a large hairy depression on each side of the sternum, characteristic of *X. brendeli* and the absence of which was supposed to distinguish *X. vej dovskyi*. The condition of this important character is found to be exactly the same in specimens which *Dr. Obenberger* designated as representative of his new species as in the type of *X. brendeli*. *Xenorhipis vej dovskyi* *Obenberger* should be listed as a synonym of *Xenorhipis brendeli* *LeConte*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE TAXONOMY OF SOME APHID SPECIES

(Aphididae)

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Contarini (1845) lists 46 species of the genus *Aphis* as belonging to the family *Psyllidae*. Of these, seven species are incorrectly accredited to *Latreille*. One species, *Aphis nivea*, may or may not be correctly associated with the name of *Latreille*, but I have not been able to locate a species by that name in the works of *Latreille* which I have examined, neither have I been able to locate a species by the name of *Aphis nivea* in the literature. It may be regarded for the time being as a *nomen nudum*. The remaining species listed by *Contarini* are either correctly or incorrectly associated with the name of *Fabricius*.

In the February issue of "Entomological News," published in 1917, *G. O. Shinji* described as new *Myzocallis essigi*. The type slide of this species, now in the collection of *E. O. Essig*, contains a number of species representing several genera. Through the kindness of *Professor Essig* I have had an opportunity to study this slide. *Essig* (1917:324) regards the species named for him as a

synonym of *Myzocallis quercus* (Kaltenbach) a species which has since that time been recognized as a synonym of *Myzocallis annulatus* (Hartig). Swain (1919:17) is in error when he states that *M. essigi* is a variety of *M. quercus*.

In the same paper that Shinji described *M. essigi*, he also described as new *Myzocallis woodworthi*. The type slide, like that of *M. essigi*, contains a number of different species. It is in the collection of Professor Essig and has been seen by me. Unfortunately in his original description Shinji describes a male, which has since been indicated as the type, as an alate viviparous female. He further complicates matters by not adequately nor accurately describing the dusky areas on the abdomen, and compounds the confusion by attributing dorsal tubercles to the abdomen, structures absent on the male which he described and also lacking on the abdomen of a single alate viviparous female of the same species, mounted on the type slide. This would indicate that he was confusing specimens of *woodworthi* with *essigi*, there being several specimens of the latter species on the slide.

It should also be noted that figure II, plate VII, inaccurately illustrates the dusky areas on the abdomen; the sensoria on antennal segment three, indicate as does his explanation that the specimen is an alate viviparous female. It will be noted that the abdomen does not show the dorsal tubercles called for in the description. Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16 represent the antennal segments of the male, but are labeled as those of an alate viviparous female.

Professor Essig in 1917 regarded *M. woodworthi* as the male of *M. quercus* (Kaltenbach) and in this Baker concurred. Swain in 1919 considered *woodworthi* to be a variety of *M. quercus*. Both Essig and Swain were in error in their beliefs, both probably being led astray by Shinji mentioning the presence of dorsal tubercles on the abdomen. The specimens described by Shinji belong to the species named by Buckton *Callipterous castaneae* which Baker in 1917 renamed *Myzocallis castanicola* which name now becomes a synonym of *Myzocallis woodworthi* Shinji. *Myzocallis davidsoni* Swain is also a synonym of *woodworthi* as others have already indicated it as a synonym of the species named by Baker.

The following species are recorded from Colorado for the first time: *Thelaxes californica* Davidson taken on scrub oak at Skyway, Grand Junction, and Gateway, Colorado, during the summer and fall of 1949 and fall of 1950; and *Periphyllus americanus* (Baker) taken on sugar maple at Grand Junction in 1949.

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NEW RECORDS OF *LEPTINUS TESTACEUS* FROM
NORTH AMERICA

(Coleoptera: Leptinidae)

A single male specimen of *Leptinus testaceus* Müller was taken from the body of a shrew, *Sorex trowbridgii humboldtensis* Jackson, trapped in the vicinity of Prairie Creek State Park, Humboldt Co., California, June 15, 1951. The species has also been taken, but apparently not reported, at Port Angeles, Washington, May 25, 1907, by E. C. Van Dyke. Three previous North American records for this ectoparasite are the following: Cincinnati, Ohio, from nest of *Blarina brevicauda* (Say) (Charles Dury, 1892, Cincinnati Jour. Sci. 14:183); Forrester Island, Alaska, from the bodies of freshly killed shrews (V. L. Kellogg, 1914, *Science*, 39:360); Silver Creek (about 11 miles SW. of Salmon Arm), British Columbia, from a species of *Sorex* (G. R. Hopping, 1949, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Brit. Columbia*, 45:16).—D. J. GOULD and R. S. BEAL, JR.